



AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

1430 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

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NEWSLETTER NUMBER SIXTY-FOUR

DECEMBER 1967

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### THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt was held on November 4, 1967 in New York, where members and their guests were offered the hospitality of the Middle East Institute of Columbia University, which is now under the direction of Dr. John Badeau, former United States Ambassador to Egypt, and long a friend and member of the Center.

At this meeting the following officers were elected:

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John A. Wilson

A new research member welcomed at this meeting was the University of Toronto, represented by Dr. R. G. Williams, who was duly elected to the Board of Governors.

The Governors voted to accept the gracious invitations of the University of Pennsylvania, extended by Professor Thomas Naff, to hold the Annual Meeting of 1968 at Philadelphia.

Following the business meeting, Mr. John Dorman, the Director in Cairo, reported to the membership on the activities of the Center in Egypt during the past year. After his address a program of papers was offered in a morning session devoted to Egyptology and an afternoon session devoted to problems of Islamic art and aspects of modern history. Between these sessions, the membership was hospitably entertained at luncheon by the Middle East Center. At the close of this luncheon Professor Badeau gave a highly interesting and thought provoking talk on "The Outlook for Egypt." As a pleasant and informal end to a long and instructive day, the members were invited by Dr. Badeau to a cocktail party in the Faculty Club.

## Report of the Director in Cairo

John Dorman

Despite the rather unexpected and hasty departure from Egypt in early June of the majority of our Fellows, it had on the whole been a successful year. Three of our Fellows had already completed their projects and had left Egypt before the outbreak of hostilities. The excitement and the anxiety of the events of the first week in June, both at the time and even in retrospect, overshadow the work of the Center over the previous, relatively peaceful and profitable nine months.

The twelve Fellows who had received ARCE grants for 1966-1967 began to arrive in Cairo in late August. Six of the Fellows were accompanied by their families, three had their wives but no children with them, one had recently been married, and the two unattached Fellows have changed their marital status as a result of friendships which developed in Cairo during the year: Marjory Hansen is now Mr. R. C. Liimatainen, wife of the Science Attache at the American Embassy in Tehran, and Barbara Turzynski, now Mrs. Drushell, is completing her dissertation on amphora handles at Ohio State.

The cost of living in Cairo had continued to rise over the last year and no modestly-priced apartments were advertised for rent. However, principally through the mysterious underworld of boabs and suffragis, apartments became available which were reasonable, conveniently located and soon made attractive by their occupants. Garden City House continued to serve as a temporary haven for many Fellows as they looked for permanent quarters and one Fellow elected to spend the year there.

During the months of October, November and December we arranged an orientation program for the Fellows and their wives. Each week, on either a Friday or a Sunday, we would visit some historical site, having as our guide a distinguished



authority on that period. We devoted three weeks to the Islamic monuments in and around Cairo, one week each to the Coptic monuments and the Cairo Museum, and we made field trips to Memphis and Sakkara, Bubastis and Tanis, Alexandria and Fayyum. Most the of Fellows made their way independently to Luxor and some visited Saint Catherine's Monastery in Sinai.

Our archeological program last year included support for continuing the epigraphic and architectural survey at Chicago House, under Dr. Charles Nims, from November through March, and the first season of a project to trace the origins of civilization at Hierakonpolis, near Edfu, under Dr. Walter Fairservis, from December through February. Because the Director of the Fustat project, Dr. George Scanlon, was at Oxford, it was decided to postpone the final season for another year, and the outbreak of hostilities in early June prevented Dr. Donald Hansen from carrying out his plans for another season at Mendes. However, Dr. James Harris, Director of the cephalometric and dental analysis project, was in Egypt long enough to x-ray the mummies of the pharaohs in the Cairo Museum and, in a widely publicized article, revealed that Ramese II had failed to heed his mother's admonitions to brush his teeth regularly after every meal.

Although we looked for appropriate property which we could purchase to house permanently our various activities and to serve as a permanent Center for the Fellows, we were unsuccessful in finding a suitable location or in obtaining the necessary funding for such a purchase.

With no immediate prospect of moving the location of our office, we redecorated the reception rooms, refinished the furniture and put up some pictures, including a painting by our artist-Fellow Mr. Stefanelli. We have also had constructed two glass showcases, designed by Mr. Edward Terrace, which will hold exhibits of the various archeological projects being carried out under the auspices of the ARCE. We think



the office is relatively attractive and we'd like to welcome you to it when next you come to Cairo.

A word about our exodus in June . . . I won't bore you with the details but might mention a few of the highlights for the benefit of those who did not see my report to the Board. A war atmosphere had existed in Cairo for several weeks before the outbreak of hostilities -- martial music on the radio, multi-colored banners in the streets proclaiming the unity of the Arabs and the destruction of Israel, the erection of sandbag barricades in front of public buildings, a regulation that all headlights must be painted blue, and a black-out rehearsal. With this forewarning, the Embassy on May 20 encouraged American tourists to leave Egypt, and on May 25 we complied with a recommendation by the Embassy that, in view of the worsening situation, dependents leave the country while normal transportation facilities were still available.

The Israeli attack on June 5 came as a surprise, despite the military atmosphere in which we had been living in Cairo. On the following day, the <sup>by</sup>deads of American civilian organizations were summoned to the Embassy and were informed that, contrary to the reports of Arab victories announced over the local radio, the Arabs were suffering serious set-backs on all fronts. Furthermore, since the radio was accusing the United States of supporting Israel in its attack on Egypt, we were urged to evacuate our personnel as soon as possible to Alexandria, which, now that all civilian air transportation had come to an abrupt halt, still provided the possibility of leaving by sea. Late that afternoon eleven of us, accompanied by Judge and Mrs Brinton proceeded in a black-out by train to Alexandria, where we waited five days for transportation. We finally left Egypt on June 10, with the remainder of the American community, on the Carina, a Greek passenger liner chartered by the Embassy to evacuate Americans to Greece.

What concerned us primarily during our five days in Alexandria was the possibility of an angry mob entering the school premises where we were housed. After all, the Egyptians had been told repeatedly over the radio that the United States was actively and militarily collaborating with Israel against the Arabs. On June 6, the day we arrived in Alexandria, the American Consulate General had been broken into and ransacked and the U. S. I. S. Library had been gutted by fire. Friday night, June 9, we spent a particularly worrisome evening. President Nasser had formally resigned and, as soon as the broadcast was over, angry crowds shouting "Nas-ser!" rushed into the streets to show their support of the President. We sat outside in the school compound that night, hardly daring to breathe as two such demonstrations passed the school compound and continued on down the road toward the city.

But despite the hostile atmosphere and despite the propaganda, I know of only one American who was physically hurt, and then only because he went to the assistance of a British friend who was in trouble. One of our Fellows was taken to the police station under suspicion of being an Israeli agent, the Customs' Inspector would not initially permit the projects of three of our Fellows to leave the country, and I was searched and was led to believe for an hour that my personal papers and the 450 L. E. I was carrying to pay for the Fellows' passage would be confiscated. But in each instance the matter was referred to a higher authority who was polite and apologetic for the personal inconvenience caused us by the application of severe measures made necessary by the war.

On instructions from the Board of Governors following their meeting in Ann Arbor on August 12, I returned to Cairo on October 3 for two weeks to explore the possibility of resuming our program.

On the surface, Cairo seemed almost back to normal: automobile traffic was swirling through Tahrir Square, the sidewalks were full, the shops had their usual display



of wares and the city was brightly lighted at night. I walked through old Cairo to the Muski, and around Zamalek, Dokki and Giza. Nowhere did I meet any hostility whatever. The people seemed well nourished and outwardly cheerful. The radio station catering to foreign listeners no longer played martial music, as it did when I left Cairo in June, but had reverted to the pre-war (i. e. , pre-Spanish American war) favorites, such as Pagan Love Song on an electric guitar, Doing the Lambeth Walk and Julie Andrew's rendition of Doe, a Deer.

But things weren't quite back to normal. Sandbag barriers, now beginning to spill their sand, were still in place before the entrance to most public buildings. At least two soldiers guard each bridge, but the sandbagged foxholes at the approaches were beginning to fill with sand. A recent instruction had been issued to all apartment house owners to construct a brick wall eight feet high in front of the entrance to the building as protection against shrapnel. As the owners complied, and they had no alternative, the pedestrians were frequently forced to walk in the street.

Although most posters had been removed from public places, several had apparently defied attempts to tear them off: an Israeli soldier surrounded by Arab bayonets on a billboard in Opera Square and an Israeli soldier cowering between the feet of an Arab soldier on a wall in Old Cairo.

In comparison with the months on March, April, and May, the military were almost conspicuous by their unobtrusiveness. The higher-ranking officers apparently preferred not to wear their uniforms in the city, and one rarely saw staff cars, with flags flying, dodging in and out of traffic.

The day before I arrived in Cairo, Shepard's, the Nile Hotel (where most of the Americans in Cairo had been incarcerated before their hasty departure in June), the Cleopatra and El Bourg reopened after having been closed since the outbreak of the war.

During the same week, the Semiramis opened its main dining room (the roof garden remained closed), although the only dining facility at the Hilton was the Ibis Snack Bar.

The week of my return was also memorable because the American films, both in the theaters and on TV, were once again permitted to be shown. Two numbers of the overseas edition of the Herald Tribune-Washington Post arrived on the news-stands during the two weeks I was in Cairo, the first to appear since June 5. Time and Newsweek, of course, continued to be unavailable.

Although the price of rice had been doubled before the war, most of the basic staples had remained about the same, with flour, fruit, vegetables and even meat readily available and at reasonable prices. The two notable exceptions, which were rationed so severely that one had to pay exorbitant prices on the black market to obtain enough for his family, were sugar and tea. Luxury items, I was told, were high.

But what really irritates most Egyptians today is the recent imposition of a Defense Tax which, among our own employees, varies from one to six per cent of their take-home pay, depending on their salary.

Possibly because one could never be sure in whose home he can safely be seen and possibly because frivolity hardly fitted the current mood, there were no cocktail or dinner parties. I understood that the Soviets had requested permission of the Foreign Office to reinstitute the national day tradition by holding the first such reception honoring the October Revolution (which, for reasons I could never understand, is always held in November).

Taxis continued to circulate around the city, but one Egyptian who owned two taxis said they could not afford to wait for customers in the long line of taxis at the stands and, therefore, had to keep on the move to pick up passengers on the street.



Consequently, the taxis were not even paying their own operating costs. Trains running to Alexandria ran on schedule and seemed to carry the normal traffic. However, flights to Aswan and Luxor had been reduced from three flights to one per day, and at least one such flight carried only three passengers. One hotel was open at Luxor. No one could predict whether any of the usual excursion boats tied up near the Fostat would make their annual pilgrimage upstream this year. So far, there had not been the bustle of refurbishing and painting which normally precedes the exodus.

A rumor that import taxes might be reduced proved to be unfounded. The duty on cars, for example, remained at 250% of the estimated value.

There continues to be a refusal by most Egyptians to grasp the reality of the situation. The postoffice clerk cheerfully sold me two beautiful airmail stamps, one depicting Saint Catherine's Monastery, now deep in enemy territory, and the other commemorating 1967 as "International Tourist Year."

A friend told me that one of the saddest things about the present situation was the the Egyptians seemed to be beginning to lose their greatest asset, their sense of humor and, more particularly, their ability to laugh at themselves. No one seemed even to hope that the United Nations could settle the Middle East problem. Meanwhile, an attack from Israel -- trying to force a permanent settlement on a reluctant Egypt -- was considered by some Government officials as a real likelihood, and suddenly those brick walls in front of the entrances to apartment houses took on more significance.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

The American Embassy, or technically, the U. S. Section of the Spanish Embassy, continued to function under the effective leadership of Don Bergus, who served previously as Political Counselor in the Cairo Embassy for three and a half

years. The staff operated out of the building adjoining the old Chancery, which formerly housed the Economic and Administrative Sections. The expected arrival of two additional officers would bring the total number of Americans in the Embassy to 14, the ceiling currently permitted by the U. A. R.

Mr. Bergus hoped that the American Consulate in Alexandria could be re-established within a few months and that normalization, short of the resumption of diplomatic relations, could proceed rapidly. As for diplomatic relations, such an initiative should appropriately be taken by the U. A. R., which unilaterally called for the break. Meanwhile, British initiatives along these lines will be interesting to watch and could serve as either a warning or a pattern.

The American University now under sequestration weathered the war very well, thanks to the expert handling of the delicate situation by an old friend of the University, Dr. Hussain Sa'id, the "Personal Sequestrator" charged with the care and operation of the University after the departure of the Americans. President Bartlett and Dean Crabbs, and three department heads (including John Williams, head of the Center for Arabic Studies) are the Americans currently permitted to return. Several non-Americans have returned, but the 20% ceiling for non-UAR personnel, not enforced in the past, will be rigidly adhered to. The pressure to change the name to the Palestine University, Dr. Sa'id said, was purely press propaganda, and was never seriously considered by the competent authorities. Tom Bartlett will continue the Presidency of the AUC while Dr. Sa'id will remain probably as Chancellor, charged primarily with liaison with the U. A. R. Government.

Despite press reports to the contrary, NAMRU was neither placed under sequestration nor was it nationalized. The office continued to function under the direction of the senior Egyptian employee, and Dr. Harry Hoogstrahl, the first American to return to the organization, found everything in excellent shape. Captain Miller,



former Commanding Officer of NAMRU, has been replaced by replaced by Captain Donald Kent, who will divide his time between Cairo and Addis Abada.

At the time the Americans were ordered out of Egypt, an exception was made of Pan American (oil) and Phillips personnel. The 130 Pan American personnel, most of them located about 200 miles south of Suez off the western shore of the Red Sea, remained in the U. A. R. The Phillips personnel declined the invitation to stay, but were among the first Americans to return to Egypt after the cease fire.

The American Presbyterian Mission premises were untouched, and the local personnel continued to function normally throughout the crisis. Mr. Gibson, the American business manager, returned two weeks ago to Cairo and reports everything is in good shape. The Schutz School in Alexandria, run by the Mission, remains closed because permission to open was not received until after the faculty and the students were all dispersed for the year.

The Cairo American College opened in Maadi on schedule but with no American teachers and with the former athletic director, a Greek national, acting as principal pro tem. In the last few weeks, Mr. Travis, the American principal, arrived to look at the situation before committing himself to the task of reassembling his American teaching staff. I understand he is pleased with what he saw and will probably remain.

Jim Lipscomb, Director of the Cairo office of the Ford Foundation, arrived just as I was leaving, to remain for three weeks before returning to New York with his recommendations. His initial view is that he would like to reopen the office with a greatly reduced program.

The Fulbright Office continues to remain open on instructions from the Embassy, without a Director and with no immediate prospect of a program.

Although TWA has maintained its office in Cairo under an Egyptian, there was as yet no indication how soon TWA can start operating into Cairo. Pan American Airways had just reopened its office in Cairo, although, of course, their planes never did transit the U. A. R.

Ray Smith, in Cairo for three weeks, was proceeding with his work at tabulating onto IBM cards the data from the stones of the Akhnaton Temple in Luxor, without, however, having direct access to the sealed warehouse in which the stones are located.

#### THE ARCE

The office continued to function throughout the crisis and Mr. Misketian, Mrs. Habachi and Mrs. Khattab deserve much credit for their courage and their loyalty. I recommend that our President write personal letters of commendation to each of them. A professor at the Alexandria University told me that he couldn't believe that an American office staffed entirely by Egyptians would have remained open in the atmosphere which prevailed following the outbreak of hostilities. After finding the brass plaque from the door of the office of the American Friends of the Middle East, located directly above us, in the street one morning, Mr. Misketian took the precaution of removing the brass plaque from our own door.

#### OUR ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

Because of an informal report we had received that the Department of Antiquities was anxious that Chicago House in Luxor be opened, Dr. Charles Nims arrived in Cairo a few days after me. I arranged an appointment for us both to see Dr. Okasha, Minister of Culture, on October 14, but unfortunately he was in bed with the grippe and



was unable to meet with us before I left on October 17. However, we continued to be in close touch with the Director General of Antiquities, Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, who explained that there were 35 archeological missions (27 old ones and 8 new) waiting for permission to begin operations. Some of these were located near the strategic Suez area, while others were along the Red Sea. Approval for all these missions, including the opening of Chicago House, Dr. Mokhtar said, must come from the top.

Since it is already too late for the Mendes and Fustat expeditions this year (originally scheduled to start in May and September of this year respectively) and since the Director of the Hierakonpolis expedition will be unable to assemble his international staff by December, our next archeological expedition will be that of Mendes scheduled for May 1968. The only critical permission we urgently sought was for Dr. Nims to be able to open Chicago House, in order that he could summon his team and settle down to work. This permission has since been granted.

In addition to a formal written request submitted by Dr. Nims, I wrote a letter to Dr. Mokhtar reviewing the status of our various expeditions and outlining our intent for the year ahead.

#### OUR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Actually, there has been almost no hiatus in our Fellowship program except for two months this summer. Dr. Sami Hamarneh, <sup>v</sup> whose fellowship was to run from January through December 1967 returned unexpectedly to Cairo in September, with his wife and son, much to our surprise and to the temporary consternation of the Embassy, who were trying to enforce a ban on the travel of all Americans to the U.A.R. However, he was eventually permitted to remain, and has been making good progress on his project, The History of Medicine in the Near East. Also pursuing her project during the last months was Margot Farranto Badran, an American graduate

student married to an Egyptian and residing in Cairo, who is working on Hoda Sharawi and the Feminist Movement in Egypt.

After discussing the continuation of our Fellowship Program with a number of people, I felt that we should recommence our operations gradually and unobtrusively. Of those candidates already selected by the Grants Committee for the coming year, I thought we should select two -- or at most three -- who were serious students, without dependents, who would be able to begin their projects in Cairo soon after the first of the year.

With this in mind I called on the Minister of Higher Education, Dr. Labib Shucair. When I heard nothing from the Foreign Office, through whom I was asked to channel my request for an appointment, I accepted the offer of the Minister of Education, Dr. Abdel Aziz es-Sayyid, to intercede informally in my behalf, and the appointment was arranged for the following day.

Dr. Shucair received me cordially and listened to my explanation of the Center's history and current status. I told him that I would recommend to the Board that two or possibly three Fellows, those names I listed, come to Cairo in January to begin work on their projects. Not wanting to risk a "No", I avoided asking him for permission. I reminded him that we had to ask the assistance of the Ministry of Higher Education in helping us obtain a residence permit for each of our Fellows. Dr. Shucair said that he would appreciate a note from me summarizing our conversation. He and his staff would examine the note and we could count on the cooperation of his Ministry. (I subsequently sent him a note adding that if there should be any objection to our proceeding in such a manner, I would appreciate his so informing me.)

Meanwhile plans for completing the publication of a volume of Arabic short stories translated into English and the succeeding volume of Arabic drama is proceeding



well under the direction of a member of the Alexandria University faculty.

I am happy to report that by January 1, 1968 the Center will have five Fellows in residence in Cairo.

PROGRAM OF PAPERS  
presented at the  
Annual Meeting, November 1967

Elizabeth Riefstahl

A Unique, Fish-Shaped Glass Vial in the Brooklyn Museum

Alexander Badawy

Illusionism in Egyptian Architecture

Elizabeth Thomas

Was Queen Muthedjmat Buried in Tomb XXXIII Valley of the Queens?

David O'Connor

Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition in Egypt, Abydos, 1967

Hans Goedicke

Gharb Hassan

Virginia Davis

Progress Report on Computerization of Egyptian Texts

Walter Fairservis

Archeological Investigations at Heirakonpolis: A Beginning

Don Aanavi

A Mameluke Blazon: Problems in "Psuedo Arabic"

Marilyn Jenkins

The Palmette Tree: A Study in the Iconography of Egyptian Luster Painted Pottery

Ernst Grube

A Coptic Textile with a So-Called "Pseudo-Arabic" Inscription

Eugene Rothman

British-Egyptian Relations in the XIX Century: the False Premises of an Awkward  
Dilemma

George Linabury

Egypt and the Yemen - 1962-1964



THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS

By John A. Wilson

From August 13th through 19th, 1967, the XXVII International Congress of Orientalists met at the University of Michigan. This was the first time that the Congress had ever departed from the Eastern Hemisphere, and the American Organizing Committee was naturally anxious to present an interesting and well-run meeting. The sonorous name and reputation of the Congress has always excited high expectations, but in recent years the sessions have been criticized as massively unwieldy, not exciting from the scholarly standpoint, and infected by international politics.

Attendance at Ann Arbor was very gratifying. There were close to 2500 registrants, exceeding the greatest previous Congress by a thousand.

Both the Organizing Committee and the University of Michigan did their best to provide an intellectual setting and full facilities. The University was more successful, despite the fact that housing for delegates in Ann Arbor near the campus was inadequate, so that many American scholars were placed in motels at an uncomfortable distance away. The 700 foreign delegates were well accommodated in dormitories, with meals quickly available. There was an off-the-program schedule of exhibits, talks, music, and sightseeing, which gave opportunity for entertainment, without imposing obligations. Michigan faculty members and their wives did superbly with buffet meals in their homes for guests who might at the last minute range from a handful to a houseful.

The Organizing Committee had a less happy experience. There was an attempt to modify the traditional program of a haphazard collection of individual papers, by adding structure, with invited papers in panel discussion. This was in

part a working agreement between the humanists (the traditionalists) and the social scientists. The program gave over the morning sessions to the customary sectional meetings -- ancient Near East, Near East and Islamic World, early China, modern China, etc. -- and the afternoon to the "structured panels" - population trends in Asia, music in the Oriental theater, modern linguistics and Oriental languages, etc. Although the product of this division may have been directed toward satisfying different parties, a result was to illustrate the diffusion and lack of cohesion of Oriental studies today. There is still some grumbling that the Congress should resolve itself into smaller and more coherent sub-congresses, but there is little agreement on just where the lines of division might come.

The other difficult experience was the last-minute defection of the Russians and some of their satellites. A few weeks before the Congress there had been a wireless message from a Soviet Academician, suggesting that the Congress be called off or postponed because of unsettled world conditions. This proposal came too late for such a drastic change. Then, a few days before the opening date, the Russians cancelled the visit of their delegation and persuaded some, but not all, of the other communist countries to do the same. The numbers involved were enough to throw the program as printed into serious disorder. The Russians had nominated more than ninety scholars with listed papers, and had sent in the registration fees for sixty, so that the exact number of participants from the Soviet Union had never been quite clear. At any rate, the program chairmen, particularly those in the morning sectional meetings, were thrown into the confused and frantic necessity of rebuilding sessions.

Forgive me for stating the arithmetic of change as it affected the sessions on the ancient Near East. There had been 170 papers accepted and incorporated into the program. Communist defections numbered about 20, and there were 30 others who failed to show up for one reason or another. On the other hand, there was



a waiting list of about ten, who had applied too late to get into the printed program. So the 170 dropped to 120 and then rose to 130. But these changes had to be made as the sessions were going on, with constant cutting out, putting in, and tacking together. From the standpoint of orderly procedure, as printed in the program, the sessions were a shambles.

The four sessions for Egyptology were well attended, with twenty-three papers delivered by participants coming from nine different countries. The level of interest maintained a constant plateau, although there was no one presentation of anything excitingly new. An attempt to find an evening for a social gathering of Egyptologists was defeated by competing opportunities in the week, but there was a pleasant tea, at which we could enjoy the company of such scholars as Brunner, Daumas, Lauer, Polotsky, Vercoutter, and Vergote. The gathering sent messages of respect and good wishes to some of the absent elders: Anthes, Cerny, Edgerton, Schott and Vandier.

The question was raised again: Is the International Congress of Orientalists, as traditionally maintained, really worth the effort? In general, the Americans who commented were critical and spoke in favor of fragmentation. For them, it would have been more effective to have Egyptologists or the scholars in the field of the ancient Near East meet by themselves, as the Assyriologists met in Chicago following the Congress. On the other hand, the European visitors were almost unanimously appreciative, both of hospitality and of program. It may be that the Americans hoped for scholarly stimulation from the formal program, and were disappointed at the low key of inspiration from the papers. The Europeans more realistically, used the program as a means of renewing personal contacts and of visiting other universities and museums. If new or renewed acquaintance was a chief purpose of the Congress, the meetings were decidedly successful. Ultimately the Congress may break into two or more components split either regionally or temporally. Fortunately the Americans cannot be held responsible for killing the Congress, which will probably survive to its centennial in 1974.

## NOTES AND NEWS

The rich harvest of recent explorations in Egypt and Nubia can probably not be evaluated for many years to come. Among the sensational discoveries made in 1966 was that of a Yale University expedition to the Fayum, which unearthed in a desert region the skull of an ape estimated to be some 28,000,000 years old and thus one of the earliest of the primates hitherto known and among the remotest ancestors of man. Despite its great age, this fossil skull is relatively complete. It has been given the resounding name of Aegyptopithecus zeuxis, the linking Egyptian ape.

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Professor Emeritus Keith C. Seele of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has been awarded a grant from the National Foundation for the Humanities to be used in the publication of the excavation he headed at Adendan and Qustal in Nubia. It is hoped that the results of this important excavation will soon be available to scholars.

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Reports from Dr. Charles F. Nims in Luxor give the welcome news that Chicago House at that place has been reopened, and that the staff has returned to its work in the Theban necropolis.

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The Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen reports that on October 21, 1967, two small pieces of Egyptian relief were stolen from an exhibition case in the museum. These pieces are both of the Late Period and of the type erroneously called sculptor's models or studies.

The first (No. AEIN 1345) is of gray granite, 16 cm. high and 12 cm. wide, showing the head of a goddess facing right (Mogensen, Pl. LXXXIII, no. A636). The second, of limestone, showing a falcon facing right is 14 cm. high and 10.5 cm. wide, and the left side, including the tip of the falcon's tail, is missing (Mogensen, Pl. LXXXV, no. A646).



### IN MEMORIUM

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It is with great regret that we must belatedly report the death of the Reverend Theodore Christian Petersen in March, 1966 at the age of eighty-three. Father Petersen's long and active career as a priest and a scholar included the supervision of the establishment of the Institute for Christian Oriental Research at the Catholic University of America, under the terms of the will of Professor Henry Hyvernatt. A long-time member of the Center, Father Petersen was well known among Coptic scholars throughout the world.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Goedicke, Hans.

"Die Lehre eines Mannes für seinen Sohn," in Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache . . . 94 (1967), pp. 62 - 71.

Professor Goedicke here deals with an anonymous work which survives in a dozen published fragments as well as in an undetermined number of additional fragments in western collections, which have not yet seen the light of the present day. Although the fragments dealt with in this article all date from the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties, Professor Goedicke shows reason to believe that they stem from an original of the early Middle Kingdom. He provides a hieroglyphic transcription of the hieratic texts together with a translation and copious notes, which combine to form an interesting contribution to the "wisdom literature" of early times, so admired by the scribes of the late New Kingdom.

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Review of The Hyksos, a New Investigation, by John van Seters (New Haven, 1966), in American Journal of Archaeology 71 (1967), pp. 412-413.

This book gives the reviewer the impression of tailoring available information to fit a preconceived theory. Confining himself chiefly to comment on the Egyptian sources used by the author of the book, Professor Goedicke points out that much of the material so used has been inadequately investigated or employed in a haphazard fashion to support conclusions already reached.

Jacquet-Gordon, Helen.

"Two Stelae of Horus-on-the-Crocodiles," in The Brooklyn Museum Annual VII (1955-1966), pp. 53-64; illus., plates.

Mrs. Jacquet here discusses two examples in the Brooklyn Museum of the miniature stelae cherished by the Egyptians as magical protection against

snake and scorpion bite and against attack by such dangerous animals as crocodiles. Most of the surviving stelae are late in date, and a complete and handsome example in the museum is evidently of the Ptolemaic Period. The second stela, however, although fragmentary, is among the rare specimens surviving from a time prior to Dynasty XXVI, for its incomplete inscription shows that it was made for one of the four kings named Osorkon who ruled in Dynasties XXII and XXIII. Mrs. Jacquet publishes a facsimile of this fragmentary text and gives a hieroglyphic transcription and translation of the inscriptions of the complete stela, commenting briefly on the mythological background that lent potency to the incantations.

Redford, Donald B.      History and Chronology of the Eighteenth Dynasty in Egypt: Seven Studies. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1967 (Near and Middle East Series No. 3); 235 pp.

The seven studies included in this most provocative book are entitled:

1) H'y and its derivatives; 2) The Family of Ahmose: The Seventeenth Dynasty; 3) The Coregencies of the Early Eighteenth Dynasty; 4) The Reign of Hatshepsut; 5) The Alleged Coregency of Amenhotpe III and Akhenaten; 6) The Coregency of Akhenaten and Smenkhkare. An appendix offers Prolegomena to the History of Syria During the Amarna Period. In these studies the author marshals the evidence from Egyptian and Asiatic sources for aspects of history that have long been subject to speculation on the part of Egyptologists and points out that many theories advanced about the Eighteenth Dynasty and its extraordinary rulers have little basis in recorded fact. While admittedly the records are frequently sparse and often lend themselves to various interpretations, the author has produced a book that should be given thoughtful consideration.



Smith, William Stevenson. "Two Archaic Egyptian Sculptures," in Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston LXV (1967), pp. 70-84; illus., plates.

This extremely interesting article convincingly assigns two sculptures recently acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts to the earliest Egyptian dynasties. The first, a wooden head of which only the mask survives, is dated to Dynasty I and tentatively identified as one of the inhabitants of the Northeastern Delta subdued by the kings of the South. The second, a considerably damaged head in hard limestone representing a king wearing the white crown, is identified with great probability as a likeness of Khasakhem, who ruled at the end of Dynasty II. Dr. Smith's study is an excellent essay in identification, and it is more than that. Especially in connection with the wooden mask, which is said on good authority to come from the excavations of Amelineau at Abydos, the author deals with the shadowy history of the unification of Egypt and the vexed question of the "master race" arriving from Asia to assume control of Egypt and start her on her glorious career.

Vermeule, Cornelius. "Small Sculptures in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston," in The Classical Journal 62 (1966), pp. 97-112; illus.

In this article, the eighth of a series, Dr. Vermeule discusses Greek, Etruscan, and Roman objects acquired by the Museum in 1964 to 1966. They are, as the title indicates, chiefly sculptures of small size, but among them are included a bronze bowl of Early Minoan II type and a large and handsome Attic lion in Pentelic marble dating from the early fourth century B.C. A pantheistic goddess in bronze, who reclines on a couch with a child at her breast, presents many affiliations with Egypt; it is probably of the second century B.C.